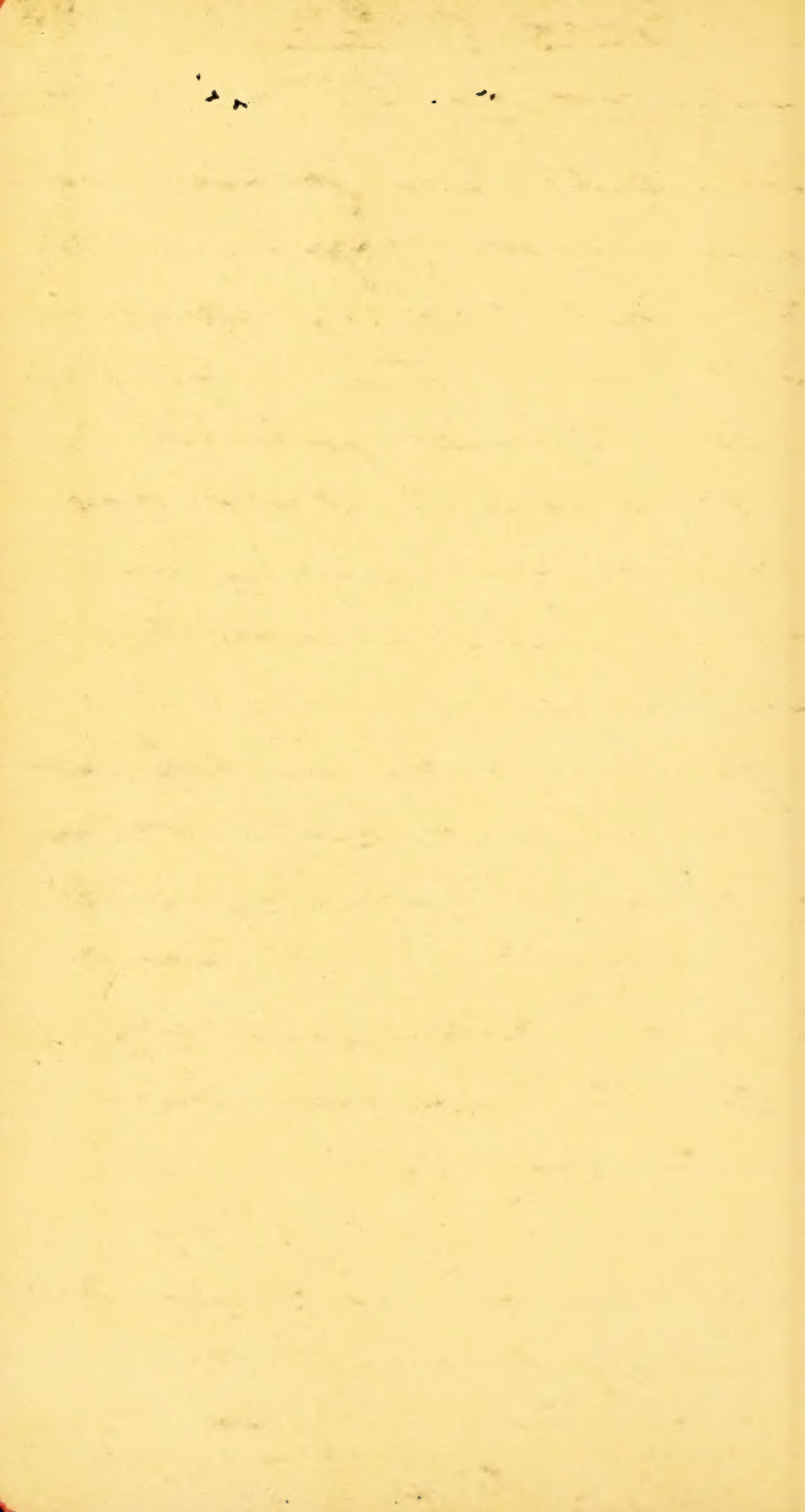




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J. Grinnell,
Museum Vert. Zoology,
University of Calif.,
Berkeley,
Calif.



June 8, 1916

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Canadian Pac. R.R. thru Saskatchewan

Boundless level prairie; no stream-courses; slightly undulating with shallow ponds in depression; five or six of these prairie ponds in sight at once; cultivable land mostly devoted to wheat; some with crops just coming up, some apparently unseasoned this year. Occasional patches of willow and birch in depressions, but rare; farm buildings loom up for miles. Prairie-dogs abundant.

At daylight, and from then on, the songs of Western Meadowlark penetrated the train every few minutes. The birds sang from the fence posts as the train passed. Saw one pair of meadowlarks persistently attacking a prairie-dog as it ran thru the grass paralleling the track. Saw a

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June 8 - vicinity Regina

pair of Ferruginous Rough-legged Hawks
 at least 3 Marsh Hawks, a
Killdeer, and many ducks and
 some geese, the latter mostly at
 great distance on the ponds or
 nearly all in pairs. A pen-
 census (Mrs. J. checking) from
 Qu'Appelle, 8:45, to Regina 9:25, gave
 the following: Mallard 1; Crow 2;
Black Tern 7; Red-winged Blackbird -
Canwarback Duck 3; Killdeer 1;
Eastern Kingbird 2; Canada Goose 1
unknown 14; W. Meadowlark 6;
Pintail Duck 2; Horned Lark 1;
Brewer Blackbird 13; Bank Swallow 6
Swainson Hawk 1; some wader 3.
 Total for 40 minutes 15 species,
 106 individuals.

From Moose Jaw west toward
 Swiftcurrent the elevation increases
 to over 2000 feet, the prairie

June 8, Moose Jaw to Swift Current 115

becomes more rolling, and the higher parts drier; there are still ponds in the depressions, tho also well-marked water-courses. There is a quick change from grain-growing to cattle-raising, and the whole country is a great pasture. A pencil census (Mrs. G. checking), from Moose Jaw (11:20) to Morthack 12:20, gave: Widgeon 3; Shoveller 2; Sassaparilla Sparrow 3; Crow 12; Red-winged Blackbird 24; Eastern Kingbird 3; unknown small birds 5; unrecognized ducks 7; Western Meadowlark 6; Horned Lark 4; Brewer Blackbird 25; Bank Swallow 13; Swainson Hawk 2; Lark Bunting 4; English Sparrow 19; Tree Swallow 2; Mourning Dove 2; Cowbird 5; Song-billed Curlew 1. Total 17 species, and 152 individuals, in 1 hour.

June 8, vicinity Swift Current

Conspicuous birds are the Lark
Buntings, the jet black males of which
show conspicuous white wing
patches in flight. Its short tail and
rapid wing-beats also serve to
distinguish it from the Blackbirds.
Over a pond saw 3 Nighthawks
and 4 Black Terns, and on a
fence close to the railroad a
♂ McCorm Song Sparrow, with entirely
black under surface, conspicuous
streaks on sides of head, and streak
back; white outer tailfeathers.

P.M. - Continuing over rolling prairie
of increasing elevation; many lakes
but not a tree in sight for miles
only short grass and low herbs. Some
sections put in to wheat, but
mostly only original pasture.

Census from Morse to Waldeck
2:05 to 2:45, gave birds as follows

June 8, towards Medicine Hat 117

Horned Lark 10; Red-wing Blackbird 8;
unknown small birds 6; Lark Bunting 7;
Western Meadowlark 7; Killdeer 2;
Eastern Kingbird 4; Shoveller Duck 3;
Blue-winged Teal 2; Pintail Duck 2;
unrecognized ducks 12; Canvasback 2;
Yellow-headed Blackbird 11; Mudhen 7;
Savannah Sparrow 4; McCown Songspur 2;
Cliff Swallow 6; Willet 2; Franklin Gull 1;
Brewer Blackbird 2; Bank Swallow 9;
Crow 1. Total 20 species, 110 individuals, in 40 min.

Census 3:20 to 4:20, out of Swift
Current, showed: Horned Lark 8;
Red-wing Blackbird 4; unknown small species 10;
Lark Bunting 22; Western Meadowlark 10;
Killdeer 1; Eastern Kingbird 6;
Shoveller 4; unrecognized ducks 11;
Yellow-headed Blackbird 3; Crow 2;
Savannah Sparrow 5; Brewer Blackbird 1;
English Sparrow 8; Clay-colored Sparrow 2;
Marsh Hawk 3; Ring-billed Gull 3;

June 8, towards Medicine Hat
Still in Saskatchewan

Black Tern 1. Total 16 species, 10 individuals, in one hour. It is naturally much easier to take a train census over open country than through forest. Here, one can see a long ways. A Sark Bunting descending from its song flight with characteristic slow flapping of wings presents an unmistakable silhouette a long ways across the prairie.

9 p.m. - Passed through Medicine Hat Alberta, at 8 p.m. Limitless prairie is still the outlook, tho at Medicine Hat was a branch of the Saskatchewan River, flowing rather swiftly in a narrow valley perhaps 100 feet below the general level, and with a riparian fringe of cottonwoods, birches and willows. No taconifer seen since yesterday.

At 6:30 a.m. at Banff, heard Robins and Chipping Sparrows singing. Altitude 4520 feet. Canadian zone - spruces, aspens and birches. Snow down below timberline on both sides of the canyon. A little above Banff, towards Lake Louise, all deciduous growth gives out, just as it did up the mountain slopes at Banff. The whole floor of the valley is thenceforth covered with dense small growth of 2-leaft pines (*P. contorta*?). Possibly this is Hudsonian Zone, the scattering timber goes at least 2000 feet higher up the adjacent slopes.

8:00 a.m., at station of Lake Louise, alt. 5030 feet: at least 8 Violet-green Swallows flitting about, and several Juncos heard in song. Cloudy and beginning to rain. Small willows are barely budding at.

8:25 a.m. - Over the "Great Divide,"

June 9, Canadian Rockies

alt. 5200 feet. Lodgepole pines persist clear over, with some fir. On a lake just west, saw three Harlequin Ducks and one Golden.

The last and two of the first were males, and showed well their striking colors.

At 8:00-8:20 (P.T.) at Field, 4060 ft. Heard several Robins singing; also Audubon Warblers.

Deciduous growth, cottonwoods, etc., Canadian zone, came in again at about 4300 ft. Glaciers of blue ice on mountains above, and glacial wash leveling up the canyon below.

At Golden, saw several Western Robins and a flock of 12 Crows in cultivated fields on the Columbia River bottom.

10:55 a.m. - At Beavermouth, having come along down the Columbia, which for the most part occupies a narrow gorge. Timber is heavy, consisting

June 9, thru Selkirk
in British Columbia

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of Douglas fir, yellow cedar, cottonwoods and aspens. Herbaceous vegetation more abundant, reminding one of humid coast belt.

Along Beaver Creek saw a Spotted Sandpiper. Raining thru Rogers Pass, 4300 ft., as also at Glacier, 4080 ft. At latter point heard or saw: Pileolated Warbler 1; Pine Siskin 2; Townsend Solitaire 1.

3:20 - 3:40 p.m. - at Revelstoke, 1500 ft. altitude, on Columbia River again. About a dozen English Sparrows, one Robin and 3 Pine Siskins. Mountains, snow-capt, in all directions. Only a little level land along Columbia River. Vegetation dense and green - aspens and cottonwood predominate on lower slopes and flood bottoms; cedar, white fir, Douglas spruce, and white (monticola?) pine on slopes.

June 9 - British Columbia

5:45 p.m. - At Sicamous. A while before reaching here saw a couple of Vaux Swifts high overhead; also a Spotted Sandpiper over the river and a Western Robin perched high on a dead tree. The heavily timbered mountains about here rise direct out of the lakes. Forest fires have apparently downed what the lumber men have left; but a thick new growth covers the slopes everywhere.

6:45 p.m. - At Salmon Arm, around farms saw: 5 Western Crows; 1 Sparrowhawk; 1 Northwestern Flicker. There is no sign, along this east-and-west route, of an arid plateau interior between Cascade and Rocky mts. In other words the Great Basin fauna pinches off somewhere

to the south of here. Near Notch Hill saw fully 15 crows roosting in tops of dead trees. Later, along Thompson River, many yellow pines appeared, but no other evidences of aridity.

June 10

6:15 a.m. - at Mission, on the Fraser River, which is the station for Sumas, one of Brooks' collecting stations. Here, and thence down to Vancouver, which we reached at 11 a.m., the country is all the same - heavy coastal vegetation. At Mission, during 5 minutes stop, noted: Western Robin, 2 on lawn pulling nightworms, and others singing; Pine Siskin, at least two heard; Trill Flycatcher, one calling from willow clump; Crow, 2 out in fields; Brewer Blackbird 2, in fields.

June 10 Vancouver

Along the beaches up the inlet from Vancouver, were scores of Northwestern Crows, scattered out foraging at edge of water, one or two in a place.

In crossing by boat from Vancouver to Victoria, 10:00 - 2:30, noted following: Glaucous-winged Gull 25; Herring Gull 5; miscellaneous gulls at a distance, fully 50 some appearing in mid-channel; Northwest Crow, 8 or more, only near shore tho one flew close to boat, paralleling for some minutes; Belted Kingfisher (1, perched on hemlock bough above beach, Northwest Blue Heron, 1, flying along shore near Vancouver; Bald Eagle, 1 adult in flight nearby among islets near Vancouver Island; Red-throated Loon in flight close over surface of water. Brandt's Cormorant, 67 scattered over surface of water in one place. Pigeon Guillemot, 8, always in pairs.

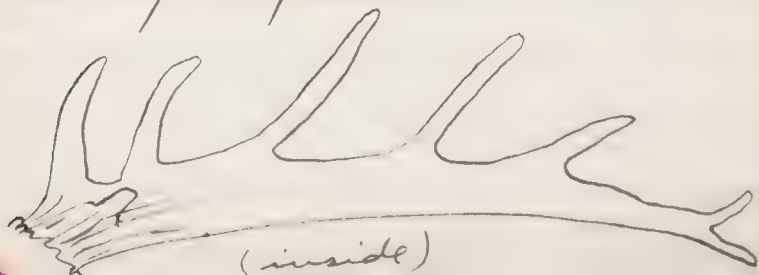
June 10 - Victoria

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Went to the Provincial Museum at once, but found that both F. Kermodé and E. M. Anderson are away in the field. Was unable to get into whatever study-collections there might be, tho everything I expected to see was on exhibition, mounted. Even birds' eggs, as well as types, were out in the light, and the aged and decrepit guard didn't know enough to draw the blinds to keep the afternoon sunshine from striking the specimens directly. Practically ~~saw~~ ^{that} everything in sight was taken in British Columbia, so this is a notably local museum. There are some rather poor "habitat groups", as of Ursus Kermodéi, 5 of them, including the type, from Gribbel Island, B.C. These are strikingly

June 10 - Victoria

white-colored, or yellowish white, not bluish white as in U. emmonsii. The type of Ovis fannini Hornaday is a mounted on exhibit, and is evidently but an intermediate specimen between O. dalli + O. stonoi. There is a mounted Rangifer dawsoni from Queen Charlotte Islands; and 3 "Cervus Canadensis Canadensis", ♂ ♀ + calf, the first and last from Vancouver Island the ♀ from the mainland. These all impress me as very dark colored, especially on legs, head and neck, where almost bistre brown. Antlers of ♂ are very heavy at base and deeply grooved lengthwise, interlocking as follows:



June 10 - Victoria

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There are many mounted small mammals, mostly taken by Brooks & Semas, some of Hollister's taken at Moose Pass, and some by T.H. Keen at Massett. These have been made over from skins in a usual poor taxidermists style. There is one specimen of "Marmota flaviventris (Swainson)", so labelled, in a case with some many Marmots from the mainland.

Of birds, there is a full synoptic series, valuable because of local representation. There are 3 Trumpeter Swans, taken in B.C. in 1889, 1890 & 1912. A large collection of eggs and nests is on display, among which are 2 sets, 5 eggs each, of Bohemian Waxwings; - eggs decidedly larger than of same pattern as Cedar Waxwings.

June 10 - Victoria

also on display in same open-top case. There is an extra large number of albino birds and mammals on display, a further evidence of the veneration in which these abnormalities are held. Two Mourning Doves from Vernon, B.C. do not look to me unusually dark in tone of coloration. Two specimens of "Hauvidian gnoma swarthi Grinnell", mounted, are so labelled.

The door-yard bird of Victoria, now in full song, is the Nuttall Sparrow — excepting, of course, the English Sparrows, which swarm in town.

June 11

Spent the forenoon observing birds. Took "Uplands" car to suburbs of that name, and walked thence across

June 11 - Victoria

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adboro Bay. at Uplands is a large
area of natural oaks (*Quercus*
varryana?), of good size and
growing openly park-like. This is
evidently a very distinct association,
for beyond a valley begins dense
woods of totally different appearance
consisting of Douglas fir chiefly,
with some hemlock, madroae and
big-leaf maple. As elsewhere about
Puget Sound, the forest goes down to
high-tide limit, except where
boggy meadows lead back from the
heads of bays. Took pencil census
from 10:30 to 11:30. All song birds
seem now to be in full song, so
easily noted. Practically every
bird noted is thus probably a
♂, thus representing a pair.
Census as follows: Violet-green Swallow 11,
Northwest Crow 15, Western Chipping Sparrow 16,

June 11 - Victoria

Northwest Flicker 2, Western Warbling Vireo
California Yellow Warbler 4, Western Robin
Northwest Redwing 2, Nuttall Sparrow 11,
Barn Swallow 8, Western House Wren 3,
Lutescent Warbler 5, Western Flycatcher -
Western Meadowlark 3, Sparrow Hawk 1,
Russet-backed Thrush 5, Cedar Waxwing 2,
Cassin Vireo 1, Pine Siskin 3,

Pacific Nighthawk 1, Glaucous-winged Gull
 Total for the one hour: 21 species, and
 107 individuals.

No young birds seen
 the Nuttall Sparrows behaved as the
 young were about. Subsequently to
 census, heard Rusty Song Sparrow,
 several more Pine Siskins and Redwings.

The abundance of Chipping Sparrow
 and Violet-green Swallows is noteworthy.

Took boat at 4:30 p.m. for Seattle
 reaching latter point at 9:00. Weather
 calm beautiful weather ever since
 leaving Salmon Arm of Thompson River.

June 11 To Seattle

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Birds seen on Puget Sound:

Brant (?) Cormorant (about 8);

Glaucous-winged Gull (about 25);

Western Gull (three followed the boat for some distance, adults, "talking" solicitously now and then, as if nesting place were not far distant); Pigeon Guillemot (about 6); Red-throated Loon (1); Dark-bodied (?) Shearwater (about 75 resting in usual scattered mass formation, down the Sound at least half-way to Seattle).

June 12

Left for Portland, Oregon, at 11:15 p.m.
Crossed Columbia River at 6 a.m., where
saw Crows.

at S. G. Jewett's: - L. Alva Lewis
is unreliable - should be expunged
from C. O. C. Jewett coll. # 1100,
1101, Spotted Owl, both from coast

June 12 - Portland

of Oregon, are emphatically caurin should be examined in revision of Pacific coast forms.

Jewett has a large series of Lepus w. Klamathensis (in Oreg 7.4.9. collection), topotypes, both winter & summer; secure for comparison with Sierran rabbits. Also there are series of Gray Squirrels needful for comparison in settling the status of Sciurus heermanni!

The Oregon 7.4.9. Commission's collections are on deposit in Reed College, where I (12:00 noon) have just examined them. All study skins are subject to being sent out to schools & libraries where they are displayed in the light - then damaged. Therefore all specimens from here should be viewed with suspicion, if color characters are

June 12 - Portland

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concerned. The private collection of Finley & Bohlman have also been used a great deal for display purposes, and this should be taken into account.

Birds seen thru Sellwood, a suburb of Portland about 4 miles out, from Jewett's house, 582 Bidwell Ave., to Reed College, crossing a meadow, small lake, stream-side, and swampy place, thru Douglas fir woods:

Willow Goldfinch,
Violet-green Swallow, Savannah Sparrow,
Rusty Song Sparrow, Trail Flycatcher,
Russet-backed Thrush, California Crow,
Northwestern Redwing, Western Yellowthroat,
Black-headed Grosbeak, Western Meadowlark,
Song-Tailed Chat, Western Robin,
California Yellow Warbler, Sage-Grouse,
Cliff Swallow, Northwestern Flicker,
Western Chipping-Sparrow, Sparrow Hawk,

June 12 - Portland

Western Warbling Vireo; Total 2 species in not more than 45 min of observation. Birds impress as being very numerous. The day warm, even uncomfortable when walking in sun.

Visited Wm. L. Finley in Offices of Oregon Fish & Game Commission this afternoon. He says he will issue a permit for general collecting in southern Oregon. He is fully convinced that Natural History and consideration for game laws can be best gotten to the people thru the movies. Finley says there are still some White-tailed Deer in south central Oregon west of the Cascades Jewett knows where they are. Antelope are increasing in eastern Oregon Rowley really got his specimens over the Oregon line from Nevada.

June 12 - Portland

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not in the latter state as given
out!

The subject of predatory mammals
was discusst, both of us agreeing
that it is a biological crime
for the U.S. Dept. Agric. to wage
a war of extermination against such
animals as wolves and coyotes.
To exterminate a species is unjustified
on any grounds, and the economic
value of both these animals, not to
mention coyotes & bobcats, is worth
counting far far alone. Then the
check to Jack Rabbits and Ground
Squirrels is undoubtedly normally
what keeps these rodents down.
Removal of their enemies will
result in the appearance of a
new pest, to be eradicated
then bigger appropriations.
Finley declares that hunting lions

June 12 - Portland

is the keenest sort of sport - worth much more than deer-hunting. The recreative phase of game - value of predators must be credited to them. A good case can be made against the "exterminate the predator" campaign.

June 13

Left Portland for California at 8:15 last evening. Daylight at Roseburg; a few miles above saw a ♀ American Merganser flying up a swift mountain creek close by the railroad, brown head and white on speculum showing plainly.

9:30 a.m. - At Gold Hill, Oregon: As train stops, heard several Robins, Wood Pewees, and some English Sparrows. A large colony of Cliff Swallows on an old building near the station.

The country along here is much dryer than back at Portland & Vancouver Island. The grass is yellow, vegetation generally not as dense, tho forest still covers everything; trees not so close growing. Seems to be almost typical Sierran Transition: yellow Pine, Incense Cedar, Douglas fir, Black Oak, Madrone, manzanita, alder, elderberry, &eanthus (blue and white-flowered). This is certainly well east of the humid coast belt proper.

Medford (10 a.m.) lies in a broad level valley, devoted to grain and farming. It seems to be low Transition. Here noted: Yellow Warbler, Sinnott, English Sparrows, Green-backed Goldfinch, Western Meadowlark, & Lazuli Bunting.

138 June 13 - Southern Oregon

In vicinity of Talent noted:
Red-winged Blackbird, Song Sparrow
Mourning Dove, Western Wood Pewee
Calif. Yellow Warbler, Linnet.

Took pencil census from Ashland
1890 ft. alt. (11:15) up over the Siskiyou
range, 4125 ft. alt. (12:30), as follows
English Sparrow 2; Western Meadowlark
Western Robin 3; California Jay 2
Calif. Yellow Warbler 2; West. Warbling Vireo
Logan's Bunting 3; West. Chipping Sparrow
Sacramento Towhee 2; Sierra Junco 2
Black-headed Grosbeak 1; Olive-sided Flycatcher
Green-tailed Towhee 1. Clear over the
section the same flora continue
no higher than Transition. The
predominance of madrone and
Douglas fir would indicate a
coast-belt infusion; but the
general impression is of Sierra
from vicinity of Hornbrook,

across California line, and ⁱⁿ Klamath River valley, there is a much more arid belt; much bare hillside, many junipers, stretches of low chaparral consisting chiefly of what looks like *Ceanothus cuneatus*; but black oaks + yellow pines are still represented even on the hottest slopes, and on shaded slopes predominate. Grass is here all brown and the air hot and dry — nothing like it since we left Texas!

Across Shasta Valley to Edgewood, alt. nearly 3000 ft. (3:25 p.m.). Here begins good transition again. Shasta Valley is almost bare of trees; the level stretches are farmed or else are natural meadows where streams come from springs. The numerous little hills are either bare or with

sparse growth of sage brush, occasionally juniper & Ceanothus cuneatus. Certainly from Homburg to Edgewood is continuously upper Sonoran, the completely surrounded by Transition, a boreal in spots. Canadian might be marked now by lower limit of snow, as the seems to fall about right on Mts. Shasta and Eddy. Birds seen in Shasta Valley: English Sparrow 4 (in towns); Meadowlark 8; Calif. Yellow Warbler 1; Crow 4; Linnet 3; Red-wing Blackbird, fully.

Weed (4:00 p.m.) to Dunsmuir (5:45 p.m.) noted: Western Bluebird 2, Meadowlark Brewer Blackbird 4, Violet-green Swallow. Continuously Transition zone, but not one madrone. Silver fir much in evidence, and above Six

June 13

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skunk cabbage. Deer brush conspicuously infested with tent-caterpillars.

All big trees of forest lumbered off, but new growth plentiful.


Digger pines began to come in above Kennett, but it got too dark to observe, definitely, the meeting place of Transition & Upper Sonoran.

June 14, 1916

Crossing Port Costa ferry, 5:30 - 6:00 a.m., saw only one lone immature Ring-billed Gull.

Reached Berkeley 6:45 a.m.

Home



August 5 - 1916
San Diego Trip

Aug. 6 - 8 a.m.: Left Berkeley on Owl last evening. Now at Newha
Los Angeles Co. Coming down Soled
Canyon have seen: Bluejay (Calif),
at least 6; Killdeer 1; Mourning
Dove (at least 15 - plentiful). Country
looks fine, even the annual
plants are yellow, save for
blossoming composites (sunflower
etc.). It occurs to me that
a critical survey would be
useful along the west side of
Antelope ^{Valley}, where the Upper Sonoran
juniper belt blends or runs
into the Upper Sonoran digger
pine belt. Correlation of zones
could be determined.

Camp: see "Aquatic Life" for
article by Ruthling on water-dog
On the "Wild Birds' acre", 690
East Orange Grove Ave., Pasadena

Pasadena
August 6

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have seen (wild): Song Sparrow ^{6 or more} (adults
in full song as well as young);
Brewer Blackbird 4; Calif. Jay 2;
Hooded Oriole 2; Linnet 8;
Brown Towhee 4; Yellow Warbler 2;
Green-backed Goldfinch 3; Mockingbird 2;
Calif. Thrasher 2.

Sumner = 7917 Ivanhoe - La Jolla.

Aug. 7-8

From Pasadena to La Jolla in
L. H. Miller's Ford, stopping over night
for trapping at a point on the
San Diego Boulevard $1\frac{1}{2}$ miles
south of the station of San Onofre.
(See Museum notebook for results.)

Aug. 11

Get Edward N. Munnis, Forest Service,
Seven Oaks, via Redlands, Calif. - Write
him for story of gopher migration.
Also send him Biota, etc.

Aug. 12

Have excerpts made from "Annot.
of Nat. Parks" article and submit
to Lane or Mather or both; also to
Senator - - - - .

Mr. Stephens says that on his
labels, "Ballena", "Santa Ysabel",
"Witch Creek", in order named,
were all pertinent to the same
locality as far as his specimens
are concerned. These were
successively the nearest postoffices
to his ranch - 3 mi. W., 3 mi.
and on adjoining ranch ("Witch Creek"
respectively.

Send Mrs. Stephens sample of
Loan receipt.

Mrs. Ingersoll says Snow's "Yellow
Rail" are likely to be "Farallon Rail".
Snow reports "egg & chick" taken
this year with parent condors
(letter June 6).

Aug. 12

Mr. Ingersoll took ^{three or more} sets of Western Grebe June 1, 1885, in Lake Merced, San Francisco Co. Inc. adv. Also Pied-billed Grebe in same place. I am examining both eggs.

Mr. Ingersoll called on Belding in June 1916. Found him feeble but active-minded. Ought to be called on. Opp. City Hall, Stockton; on same street with Hotel Stockton; in old-fashioned brick bldg. with bay windows; room over cigar store. He has written a personal biography, which ought to be secured for "Condor".

Write to Commissioner Fisheries, Washington, asking that he authorize the Naturalist on board "Albatross" to turn

Aug 12

over to M.V.Z. such specimens
of birds as may be gathered
incidentally during cruises of the
ships.

Write Tugersoll giving
concisely reasons for revising
his Will in favor of M.V.Z.

Aug. 13

On trip from San Diego
to Mountain Spring, via Dulz
and Campo, starting at 8:30
11 a.m. - Held up by puncture 32
miles out, still short of Campo.
Many evidences of last winter's
floods along route; bridges
out, debris slides on hillside
uprooted sycamores, drift, etc.
Just noted Least Vireo in full
song, & Brown Towhee. Farther back
Shrikes, Mourning Dove; Turkey,
Vulture, Wren-tit.

Aug. 13

Proceeded clean down onto the desert below Mountain Springs, to where cement highway crosses under San Diego & Arizona R.R., returning to camp for the night at the top of the grade at 3100 feet.

Aug. 14.

1:30 p.m. - In Pine Valley, 4100 ft. alt., about 2 miles west of Laguna Mt. Valley edges with many Jeffrey and Yellow pines, mixt; also many live oaks, manzanita, *Rhus trilobata*, rose etc. Meadows with many Western Bluebirds, Violet-green Swallows, Brewer Blackbirds, Wood Pewee.

Aug. 15

Returning to Berkeley. Put in Condor note: "Curtis Wright, Jr., has presented his egg-collection to the C.M.V.Z."

Sent Lawrence Trinity paper.

October 3, 1935

On way east via "north cut"

6:30 a.m. - At Klamath Falls, Oregon: country looks different from what I expected; high hills rise rather steeply and abruptly, and to southward, "lake" - which I can't see. Altitude on station: 4105 feet. Hills brown-yellow grassy, with scattering, very small yellow pines and (I think) junipers. The trees are principally in the upper up hillsides. Brewer Blackbirds around station; also California Gulls. Later: flock of 125± gulls on foot-ball field near a school.

Earlier: Note up somewhere near Ukiah, Calif. Terrain extremely level, but with wassie hills rising abruptly from the plains; junipers and sage-brush seem to predominate. As we skirted west side of lower "Sage" Creek before sunrise, large flocks of birds continually flying southward.

Oct. 3

7:10 a.m. — Out of Klamath Falls
and south to Upper Klamath Lake (impounded
behind hills and eastern lava flow);
along east side of lake; tile beds only
at south and north ends; hills otherwise
rise steeply and clothed with yellow
pines (only small ones left); to west
and north, logging country; two
or more mills on edges of lake,
with great floating rafts of logs
adjacent; broader hills, much
willow along shores, and some
cottonwoods. Bird-life to
was amazingly plentiful; open
water as far as I can see,
closely dotted with birds:
sandhens; ducks; Westerns,
pid-billed and red gakes; gulls
(California and King-billed amongst);
White Pelicans; along shore, as
I pass close above: Mergansers,
Stellar Jay (in willows); Belted Kingfisher;
Black-crowned Night Heron; Blue Heron.

Oct. 3

North from Klamath Lake
Rising slowly, along a considerable
river which empties into the
Klamath Lake; rather heavy, but
not big, timber; old sawmills.
Soon (8 a.m.) get up into great
level plain (western margin of
Great Basin). But stretches of
timber almost pure lodgepole
pine, as usual of small size;
intergassed with ^{poor} grass-land;
sheep! Cascade Mts. almost to
west, only a row of volcanoes
no eastern "flank" or
escarpment (as with Sierra
Nevada). In other words,
Great Basin plateau, here
above 5000 feet, simply
breaks off at axis of Cascade
this axis marked by divide.
Due only to basin of volcanoes
Very dry; no streams or lakes;
snowfall evaporates and melts in.

Oct. 3

9:05 a.m. - at Crescent Lake, 4777 feet;
a rolling country, mostly covered with
lodgepole pine, tall and slender. Park
a ways, yellow pines - bullhogs -
higher than lodgepoles; a matter of
soil drainage perhaps. Here
are signs of greater rainfall;
have crossed some east-flowing
streams; meadows are greener, with
much bordering herbage, now bright
yellow. aspens seen, and willows,
branched up sheep-high.

12 M., at Eugene. The eastern view
over the Cascades was very pictorial,
but the western slope steeper, with
deep-cut canyons. Lodgepole pines were
restricted to the west side; replaced
rather abruptly, along by Lake Odell
by fir, hemlock, and cedars. Lake
Odell, deep, forested, no much on
borders: timber country; altitude
4800 +; probably little food as
much as shelter such as certain

Oct 5

waterford road. Forest on
west slope of cascades in
hazy; tall straight trees; the big
cones all gone and (some steep
hunting cliffs). At mid-altitude
much lumbering. In foothills
clearings and patches, irregular
grassland in ^{very etc;} farms; begins in
lumber mills. Farms in row
down in distance; crops meager.
Old orchards on west approach
Eugene. Sparrowhawk with
noise, seen; 2 Hillies; also
flock of Cedar Waxwings.

1:30. - North toward Paulsland
from Eugene; stubble fields, pasture
farms, some orchards. See
Hillies (2 companies of 5 or 6);
Crows (individuals); Meadowlark
Red-billed Hawk; Sparrowhawk.
Thickly wooded hills on the
and then from the broad
valley floor.

Oct. 3

Arrived Portland at 3:15 and was met by Wm. L. Finley who took us to The Congress Hotel; there took me across the street to the News Post Office Bldg., housing various Federal activities. There I met Sterling J. Jewett, just in from Malheur Lake where he is superintendent of the new waterfowl restoration project. After conferences (on arrangements for meeting tomorrow) I went back to my hotel.

Oct. 4

At 401 U.S. Courthouse [or new P.O. Bldg.] with S. J. Jewett, looking at his collection. He tells me Bernard J. Bretherton (some of whose Oregon birds are in MVZ) died long ago - prior to 1902. His collection (none for birds sold) went into the possession of Charles E. Saddy; it went from Portland to Carlton, 35 or 40 mi. west of here, into the old Saddy farm house - which burned down. Thus the Bretherton collection, with its possible further records, is destroyed.

As to Red-breasted Sapsuckers: Jewett has 6 from the Portland area; these at least are only part way

Portland - Oct. 4

mediate toward umber. Jewett
says they breed nowhere - are
permanently resident: thus none migrates
from B.C. this far south, anywhere.

Regarding Oregon Jays: Jewett says
distribution continues from Olympic
Peninsula south to Northwestern Calif.
also in Cascade Mountains ^{to} ~~and~~
south from Lehighington across Clear
River, at river's level (!), down
~~to~~ Klamath Falls. [Fork Clear
is 35 miles north of Klamath Falls
from Chilquien north, in Siskiyou
belt, Jewett says "Oregon" jays
numerous and nest.] Have
just looked over the Oregon Jays in the
Jewett coll. Coast belt birds: ^{above:} top of head
abit blacker; white collar less clear, more
obscure; back browner. As contrasted
with (Cascade east birds): above: top of head
not so black; collar across hind neck, at
back, and possibly also upper surfaces of
tail and wings, grayer; below whiter
especially on sides and flanks. Also in
birds have slightly longer wing. All are
in full fall or winter plumage.

Portland - Oct. 4

An example of "sathburi" from Crescent Lake, Wash., is identical with Obscurus from Venema, Columbia Co., ~~Wash~~ Oregon. The only troublesome bird is Jewett's no. 3009, ♀, Nov. 17, 1923, from Drews Cr., Lake Co., Oregon (thru far east of Klamath and only about 30 mi. NW of the Warner Mts. near Fort Bidwell). This bird is browner than griseus, intermediate in fact; alone, I would call it obscurus. Possibly the Warner Mt. birds are of this cast. Another (no. 2010) from same place, is very slightly grayer, hence more definitely griseus.

Gray Titmouse: 2 skins (#7217, 7218) from So. Warner Valley, from "same tract of junipers" where type of Oberholser's new race came from. Compared with griseus at hand from Trinidad, Colo., how much larger bill, and grayer, ashier coloration all over. But plumage worn: May 19, 1932.

Jewett says, ~~Don't~~ Alex Walker, of Billings, is thoroughly sound, sincere; puts up good birds, good mammals. Only collector in Oregon Jewett would unqualifiedly recommend. But, little education - schooling. Works in cheese factory; salary probably less than \$1500 per year.

~~Brooks does not have many lower Calif. birds, and he wants 'em! For examples~~

Portland - Oct. 4

Jewett has a beautiful series of Tryzates pubescens homours, fall-taken, from eastern Oregon. One of these (no. 5331, ♂, Howe Creek, Harney Oct. 19, 1928) has no trace of black bar on outer pair of tail-feathers. All are brilliantly white, and white externally. This is practically from the Steens Mountains. A new form!

Jewett has certain rare "birds" wrapped in celophane - saves them from greedy hands! Excellent for use in birds that have been injured or broken. Adopt. To "glue" birds dissolve celophane in acetone & use zonalite which is like celophane.

4:00 p.m. - At Jewett's house, in East Portland. Looking at Thomomys: There are 4 oregonus, from vicinity of Oregon City; a very rare animal; in bulb gardens - burrowing like me but with little or no mounding. A large series (20+) of douglasii, mostly from west of Portland. True the Cascades (on which negama is the presumed form - lots here) only a few: Mollala R. (east of Clatsop).

Portland - Oct. 7

Squaw Cr., 20 mi. W. Bend (east side)
drainage; but I can't see external
differences, in color or pelage
texture between douglasii and
neozama. Skulls here are not
cleaned! These are in glass jars,
dry; could be rosted out if needed.

Ten niger are all black; no
brown-colored gophers from the localities
around Mercer, Lane Co.) Known to
Jennett. He has seen about 22 individuals
all told: no towns! They are scarce,
because ground there is "all humped up"
by moles (crinitus and tamandui).

Buy gophers from Alex Walker - of all
races within reach; he would probably
get them at 75c each.

Elmer Griepentrog is young fellow;
works in a laundry; honestly a bit
dubious! Quoted - went to Hollywood to
work in movies!

Neotoma fuscipes: northernmost record
= Muldoon, Clackamas Co., only 30 mi.
S and a little east of Portland; the skin
on which this record is based is in
Ford College; might be borrowed from
Prof. Lawrence E. Griffith, there. It
has a skull. The only two here
are from Gold Hill, Jackson Co., and
look to me just like NW Calif. fuscipes.

P. t. d. - C. f. 4

I understood Jewett to say his collection numbers 10,000 birds - 12 mammals. I was interested at the extraordinary "herd" of mammals included, as well as at the total number. I suppose he has included not just good things, as well as quantity, as his opportunities, when he has been travelling about, and contacts with geographers and hunters, to get good things. For example, I saw 8 Corynorhinus, Pipilo californicus, a long series of Sturnella linearis representing linearis linearis to be a good form), hemionus, and serripes (from Oregon), great numbers of shore birds (for example, fully 40 of humboldt!). Jewett several times remarked on the unsapors of his collection. All are in wooden cases or thru the ground by himself; and they have themselves, every so often, with some resulting damage. Part of the cases are in one apartment where his home is East Portland, part in his new 4-story building, the part in the Bird Soc. office room in the Federal Bldg. That his good is situated at Madison, Wis. 10th Road, Portland, and Portland.

man under the B.S. is left
responsible for visitors who may wish
to see this part of the collection.

I did not see Hickey again, as was
understood yesterday. Jewett says he
is rather "moody", often grouchy. He
pretends to be poorly educated; but has
recently indicated considerable personal
interest in a successful undertaking, connected
with his father; has no salaried position
under either State or Federal Govt; is
a free lance in all respects; lobby
new conservation - in opposition
to State Fish and Game Commission policies,
and supporting the B. S.

Oct. 5

8:55 a.m. - Out of Puget Sound for
Seattle. Down north side of Columbia
River to Kelso, Wash.; broad bottomlands,
pastures, vast tracts of willow and
cottonwood; Crows abound. "Islands"
cut off by divisions of the river. One of
these - San Juan Island, there is said
to be northernmost representation of
California Jay. Another, opposite
Vancouver, is just Vancouver in "B.C."
"unmarked road", on which, however, marked

(Oct. 1)

12:30. - at extreme southern end of
Puget Sound, where the RR strikes the
water, passed a place, Shelacum. This
old fort Shelacum, Wash., where Long
and Smedley collected. Certain bird
types come from there. We were surprised
to see many madrone trees in that
vicinity, now pruned, along with the
spruce and Douglas spruce.

Leaving Seattle at 2:20 we were met
by Dr. Robert C. Miller, one time student
of mine and now professor at Univ. of Wash.
Putting up at the West Washington Hotel
he then took us out to the U. of W.
campus, showing us the new building
— fine library, science bldg., etc. Then
Trevor Kincaid in his laboratory, was
on ecological survey (of plankton
chiefly) of fresh waters of Washington State
and the Pacific district generally. He
is especially concerned with Copepod
and Cladocera; says that one (or
(and there are hundreds) has a
separately recognizable race or
population, but that is probably
isolation. He believes the clads are
beatable. Says he can look
at any plankton sample and tell

Seattle, Oct. 5

what lake or pond it came from! Then Dr. Miller took us down to the hydrographic or oceanographic station, Rockefeller-money-built, on the edge of Lake Union, which is less on the edge of the campus. Lake Union is just water, but it is connected with the Sound by a canal and locks, "next to the biggest in the world," so that even a battleship can enter Lake Union. Here is docked the "Catalyst," a sea-going scientific-equipped boat, 75 feet long, cost \$45,000 (Rockefeller money). The adjacent laboratory building seems to me far and away better equipped than either the La Jolla or Pacific Grove marine stations. Yet we hear far less about it than about the La Jolla station! On the boat, we were truly amazed by the latest gadgets - a sounding apparatus, an "electric call" interesting device, etc.

Then Miller took us by auto out past

Seattle, Oct. 5

Left Washington, to some news of
wild land he has bought, some 17
miles from the University. Then
he took up to Hotel Meany for
dinner, where with Frank S. Hall,
editor of the "Marblehead" we spent
a very pleasant evening. Hall is
let out of the Museum job he held for
22 years, and is now a free lance
— till he can locate another post.
Meanwhile, he is editing, and writing
up biographies of early western hunters
and explorers, Vulliamy, Townsend,
Cooper, et al. Hall thinks he
has an opening for a museum in
Spokane.

Oct 6

Left Seattle on 9 am Canadian
Pacific boat for Victoria. The sea
is perfectly smooth; sky, as usual,
overcast; but no rain — scarcely
more than a sprinkle in Portland
since we left home. Air warm
as if great fires somewhere; fairly
cool. Birds follow boat to
number of 1 to 2 hundred — mostly
in adult plumage (with mottled
necks). I think I recognize
California*, Ring-billed, Short-billed* and

Puget Sound, Oct. 6

Plumbeous-winged [starred ones dubious!]

Strait of Juan de Fuca, glassy
smooth; haze showed any view of land.
Coming, in large numbers of Murres, Murlets,
gulls mostly, Red-tails; several groups
of Scoters, those seen closely all White-
winged; one scattering flotilla of Pelagic
Torques close by.

Reached Victoria at 1:30 and put
up at the Strathcona Hotel - ancient!
At once started out for a walk - the
day sunny and warm enough to start
perspiration. Went to the Parliament
Bldgs., briefly saw the Provincial Museum
(open to the public on Sunday, but no
official there, save for a watchman);
then out thru Beacon Hill Park.
Noted wild birds as follows: Crow
(caurinus?), fully 25, on lawns of
gov't Bldgs., in yards of dwelling
houses, and in gutters along streets -
very "tame" until we stopped and
looked directly at 'em! Robin,
squad of 11, 9, 7, and many odd ones,

Victoria, B.C., Oct. 6

perhaps 50 all told; some in snowdrifts, some flying overhead, some perched in trees; only winter flight call heard; thus caurinus are still common on Vancouver Id. Meadowlark, one in full song from near top of spruce overlooking grassland. Eng Sparrow at least 5, in thickets of broom and in vegetation margining ponds in Park. Audubon Warbler, one in maples, in grounds back of Empress Hotel. English Sparrow (a few only in last named locality). Flicker, at least one in Park.

Oct. 7

Ursus Kermodei, ♀, adult, in Beacon Hill Park; 11¹/₂ years old; eyes pale brown, right eye the other somewhat blue; nose dark brown; feet claws, pinkish brown; coat white with pinkish buff deeply located suffusion. Only one known in captivity; from Prince Rupert Id., adjacent to Gribble Id.

1:30 p.m. - at Provincial Museum with Sam Cowan: Just now, mounted, a Holm taken on Vancouver Id. - do there a new one, being pulled up by Cowan.

The type of live buttonis insularis Alaska

is here — in fact both of those referred to as "types" by Rhoads (Auk, X, 1893, p. 239). The first one mentioned, the male, is mounted; and Director Kermode agrees to take it down, for better permanent preservation. The two birds, one a skin, the other mounted, were well prepared (Kermode tells me) by him from the fresh specimens brought in by A. H. Maynard (just recently deceased). Cowan has just collected (Sept 8, 1935) two additional specimens, and there is a 5th example here. All are notably dark of dorsal coloration. The type, mounted, thus, since 1871 (for 44 years!) is somewhat faded.

Agelaius ph. caurinus: this is type locality; "Cedar Hill" is now Mount Douglas Park, about 5 miles due north of the center of Victoria. Specimens from here have extremely slender bills, and ♀♀ with rich chestnut brown on back. It seems unlikely that Californian "caurinus" are the same! Our boldt Bay birds need comparison with Victoria birds.

Sphyrapicus ruber: breed in Victoria and also winter here. Cowan thinks we are in winter there in summer at lower levels both on mainland of B. C. and Vancouver Is. Movement here, he thinks, is a matter of altitude rather than latitude.

Victoria, Oct. 7

5:00 p.m. - Just had a visit, at our hotel, from Capt. G. D. Sprot and Mr. Newcomb. The latter was once connected with the Provincial Museum, but fell out with Kermode and is now, I gather, a free-lance. Sprot confirmed what Cowan said about Red-breasted Sapsuckers: that they are resident in this, southern part of Vancouver Island; do not leave the island in winter. This is not new to me surprising, when I know that ^{there} is rarely any snow here all winter, and the average annual precipitation is only some 26 inches. The humid coast belt lies but a short distance west of here. Mr. Sprot very generously offered to get for M.V.C. any specially desired birds, such as: Red-winged Blackbirds, Marsh Wrens, Sapsuckers, as well as ~~Sparrows~~ [Brooksii, which is resident here - the other races migrating there], Hutton Vireos.

Oct. 8

9:30 a.m. - With Kermode, Sprot, Kermode, Jr., Cowan and Miss G.,

adjacent to Normal School;
on old Landsdowne flying field,
a hayfield, about 15 acres, with
ploughed stubble adjacent; fully 40
Skylarks, scattering; much flying
about, in 3's or pairs, pursuing one another;
utter notes reminding me most of the
twittering of tree-swallows. Some go
for up and circle, then dive down
on set wings; but only incomplete song
now, Kernode says, as compared with
full effort in spring. As a bird rises,
it shows white outer tailfeathers, and
its flight reminds me of horned lark,
but still there is a difference. A
group, strung along, of 15 by count gets
up from ploughed stubble. I walk to
about 50 feet of one bird; keeps back
(sandy-colored) toward me; bird more
fidgety than horned lark under same
circumstances. Song at times reminds
me of bubbling of purple martins. Mr.
Sprot estimates total of 30 to 40 on
this one field — perhaps 200 in
general regions; still on increase.
Sun comes out warmly and up the
skylarks go, with a profusion of
throaty twitterings.

Other birds heard or seen on this
field were: Savannah Sparrow (3 or more

Victoria, Oct. 8

flushed); Crow (many in sight or hearing all the time); Robin (two in field, and others in poplars, some singing rather fully); Killdeer (1+ in field).

Then Mr. Kermode motored us up to the summit of Mt. Tolmie - named for Dr. John Tolmie, of the Hudson Bay Co., stationed for a time (about 1835) at Fort Vancouver, and for whom Townsend named the Tolmie Warbler. The top of the "mountain" is exposed hard rock, deeply glacier scored from the north; its sides are clothed with Garry oaks and extensive thickets of broom. Then we went out to Kermode's home in country extensively grown to vegetables: Crows in scores; Oregon Spotted Towhees along roadside hedges; Seattle Bewick Wren in a berry patch; and Meadowlarks singing in stubble fields.

Then out to a Sound-side lookout whence on the water toward San Juan Islands, we saw nearby flocks of Scoters, some Scaups, Western Grebes, and more distant waterbirds in considerable numbers. Went near the base of "Cedar Hill"

Victoria, Oct. 8

(now Mt. Douglas) right past where the type of Agelaius ph. courinus was taken, once marshy, now dry, tho there are willows along a water course.

Then back to the Provincial Museum, where I saw the types of Ovis fannini (mounted), a saddle-marked intergrade between the Dull Sheep and the Rocky Mountain Sheep, and Rangifer dawsoni, from Queen Charlotte Islands (Kermode says he believes this caribou to be now extinct). The mounted male is small, and whitish in color; this is not the type, however, which latter is one antler attached to a part-cranium.

2 to 6:45 p.m. - Crossed from Victoria to Vancouver, B.C. Smooth, but dull and scenery, except close by, obscured. Many Murres (immature) along the passageway among the islands. Gulls included Glaucous-winged, Ring-billed, and a small species seemingly size of latter, but with meager amount of black at tip and along front border of spread wing. White-winged Scoters abundant.

Vancouver, Oct. 9.

At Kenneth Racey's, looking at birds.

Robin: here winter and summer, but fewer in winter. Ten from Vancouver Id. and vicinity of Vancouver are all good caurina-short wing, brown or very dark dorsum; 5 from Okanagan and Kamloops are larger and paler. No mid-winter birds here.

Hutton Vireo: 7 from around here and from U.S. all very dark - good insularis, even from mainland!

Red-winged Blackbird: Both winter and breeding birds from around here, and north of Fraser River, are extra caurinus, like Victoria birds. Again, California "caurinus" should be closely compared with these; borrow better!

Red-breasted Sapsucker: Specimen from Victoria, Dec. 19. Cheek Yge, head of Howe Sound, north of here, Jan. 19. Both are good ruber.

A series of brooksi Savannah Sparrows from Fraser River valley; now looks to me to be an excellent subspecies - smaller than nevadensis, smaller bill, gray rather than ochery cast of coloration.

Mr. Racey himself not here; now off collecting for Canadian National Museum on north end of Vancouver Island. His daughter, Joyce (fiancee of Lasa Corvan) showed me his collections, stored in wooden cases in 3rd-floor room of his residence. I was surprised at extent, both birds and mammals;

Vancouver, Oct. 9

must be 5000 anyway. The water-birds are in excellent shape; the ducks flattish, with head on side, à la Brooks.

I gather that the Racey's have been fairly well-to-do, but are now fallen on hard times. There are two boys in the family, one in school, the other, about 21, working on a "hoist" in a mine. The women have been working on a "farm" all summer, about 50 miles from here. Mr. Racey has been collecting, under the Canadian govt., on salary.

Joyce Racey tells me that R.A. Cumming, who lives on 64th Ave., right on the edge of the Fraser River, 5 miles or so south of the City, is in extremely poor circumstances — a bit improvident I infer.

7 p.m. — This afternoon, 3:30 to 5:30, the Raceys autoed us out to the University of British Columbia. The large, sightly campus is situated at the end of a peninsula west of Vancouver terminated by Point Grey. There are 2 or 3 permanent, granite buildings, and many of a "temporary" type of construction.

Vancouver, Oct. 9

In one of the latter are the Zoology offices and "laboratories." Dr. J. McLean Fraser was very pleasant, as also a Dr. Spencer. I did not see Miss Gertrude Smith, formerly at U.C., now an Assistant Professor here. The laboratories are large and well-lighted, but the equipment is meager.

A bit of gossip I was told was that, down at the University of Washington in Seattle, every professor had been notified (unofficially but nevertheless emphatically) that he must publish at least 2 scientific or professional papers per year — this to maintain the research standing of the university.

At Point Gray Beach, we stopped to see 10 or 15 ^{can-less} Northwest Crows foraging tamely about the picnic grounds close to the sandy shore. Elsewhere along the route saw fully 25 Robins (of course caurinus) in flight over the suburban territory. There happened to be going west; there are stretches of both deciduous and evergreen woods out toward Point Grey. Saw a Rusty Song Sparrow at the road-side.

Vancouver, Oct. 10

This forenoon went to see Mr. R. A. Cumming, his collection, and the Chinese Starlings that he had written were to be seen in his neighborhood. This was about 5 miles south of the city, near end of the Fraser St. car-line; 610 E. 64th Avenue; and nearly to the flood-bottom of the Fraser River, a distributary of which was in sight. This is rural, scattering houses, vegetable gardens, and extensive tracts or thickets of native deciduous vegetation. The Starlings, or Chinese Mynahs, constituted the feature of the morning. Mrs. G and I counted 27 in sight at one moment, partly on the ground of a pasture around a cow, partly on a fence, and part in bushes. Mr. Cumming thought there might be 50 or 60 in the near vicinity; but they move about, visiting a nearby "abattoir" for grain and meat scraps. Now they are feeding mostly on wild berries; we saw them eat red cherries and berries of the "white dogwood." Cumming estimates that there are 5 or 6 thousand in the region of Vancouver, and that they have reached the

Vancouver, Oct. 10

limits of subsistence, this comprised chiefly in available nesting-sites. A relatively few birds can at times make a lot of noise, and so their numbers be over-estimated. At one time there were some south of the Fraser a ways, but their range in this direction has contracted. To repeat the species is just about holding its own, and no more — in Mr. Cumming's opinion. The birds we saw were giving a medley of calls, mostly low-pitched and full, like the burbling voices of purple martins; when alarmed, certain birds gave a jay-like, harsh call; there were also some high-pitched whistle-like calls. In general form of body the Mynah recalls a meadowlark — heavy body, short tail, heavy, clumsy flight. The large white patch in each spread wing is very conspicuous as a bird flies. The crest on the fore part of the head of an adult (the young now lack the gives a curious thick-headed appearance — truncate anteriorly.

Vancouver, Oct. 10

I gather that Scheffer got a great deal of the material for the Scheffer-Cottam paper from Cumming, or at least in the neighborhood which the latter has made known in this connection.

Other birds we saw in the vicinity were: Robin, a good many berry-feeding on hawthorne, dogwood, grapes, snowberry, etc.; Song Sparrow, many heard and some seen; Killdeer, 1; English Sparrow, numerous.

Cumming lives meagerly, or the now pretty close to the edge of poverty; moreover his health is poor — cancer, botulism, hinted at by his wife in conversation with Mrs. G. Even so, he is, to me, rather attractively enthusiastic concerning birds, mammals, and the plants in his garden. He is raising various duck-foods experimentally. He talks as if rather oblivious of anything commercial. This may account for his reputation as thriftless. But his education is obviously not extensive; and limitations of his reading in the general vertebrate field are apparent. He has rather positive ideas concerning subspecies, on the basis of little opportunity to compare extensive series, or to read what others have published. His remarks show

Vancouver, Oct. 10

him to be rather aspersive toward Allan Brooks, as regards identification. The latter has made of certain birds of his.

Cumming's collection, housed in a few wooden cases in a room of his scantily furnished wooden house, numbers past 2000 birds and mammals. He has given away (as to MVZ) and sold lots of birds. I gathered that Dr. L.B. Bishop had bought of him. Cumming's skins are quite well made, tho not averaging as good asacey's. He is keen to discover "new races", and has the idea that many undescribed forms are yet to be found on various islands — Bowen, Vancouver, Luey, Queen Charlotte, etc. He has been on all of these and has some interesting things from them, tho he has disposed perhaps of the best. He is anxious to go again — knows now better where to hunt. It might be a good investment for MVZ to buy special things from him — send him places by advance purchase.

Incidentally, Cumming intimated that Darcus' "egg" of the Marbled Murrelet

Vancouver, Oct. 10

from Queen Charlottes is "phony"; said egg a selected Ancient Murrelet. Indians told him (Cumming) so. To latter's best knowledge, no M.M.'s egg has ever yet been found. No doubt Cumming is relatively ignorant, but I saw no evidence of dishonesty. He may nevertheless be irritating to certain of his fellow-Canadians in the natural history field.

Oct. 11

Left our nice Hotel Georgia last evening and took to the C.P. train. Had begun to rain.

7:30 a.m. — At Kamloops; clear, brilliant sunshine. Thompson River in broad, farmed valley with steep sides up to timbered mountain tops; at least 4 conspicuous river-terraces along south side of valley. Evidently dry here; what looks like sage-brush on slopes above first-bottom; scattering yellow-pines, on slopes; much open ground on slopes, sparsely grassy, shows effects of long grazing; cottonwoods and willows along river, which is here slow-flowing.

Farther along, toward Shuswap, aspens and Douglas spruces began to come in. Saw ducks on river, and crows in groves

Oct. 11 - to Sicamous

on the bottomland farms.

9:15 a.m. - Over a "hill", 1700 ft. alt., at Notch-Hill; cuts off a curve in Shuswap Lake, which has 600 miles of coast line; Salmon Arm = one division - a "drowned" valley-system. Here much more rainfall: woods of Douglas spruce, red cedar, mixed everywhere with aspen, now brilliantly yellow, all over the mountain slopes. Just saw, in alfalfa field, 30+ Brewer Blackbirds, 10+ crows; at station, 12+ English Sparrows.

10:00. - At Salmon Arm, two Maggie on lake-side pasture land. Duck-bleat out in shallow water, and ducks and geese in sight on the water. Then: Golden Eagle (1) in flight above forest edge; first-year Common Loon and Western Gull, water; and rafts of ducks far out.

11:40 - At Enderby, on branch line south from Sicamous to Vernon. RR traverses almost level route between mountains; valley more or less broad, occupied by series of lakes and intervening tracts of farmland evidently reclaimed from heavily timbered bottomlands. Here is Shuswap River, flowing north to last lake passed - Fraser River drainage. Uncut timber in lowlands: Douglas spruce predominating some yellow pines, hemlock, much birch; along edge of river, aspen, cottonwood, willows, with heavy undergrowth.

Oct. 11, toward Vernon

12 M. - At Armstrong, 5 English Sparrows under eaves of a station bldg.; bottomlands rich; big harvests of potatoes, lettuce, cabbage; alfalfa and hay-fields, many cows.

2:30. - In Allan Brooks' "museum" at his house at Okanagan Landing, right on the very shore of Okanagan Lake.

Allen Moser, North Head, Grand Manan, New Brunswick: puts up elegant bird-skins. Some here, of water birds; get North Atlantic species near to MVZ. Brooks says he is hard up now, and would be glad of a commission.

Brooks does not have many Lower California birds, and he wants 'em! For example, Xantus Hummingbird, Send him duplicate stuff, anyway! Cape Pigeon.

Brooks has an example of Parus sclateri (no. 2787) from Paradise, Ariz., that has a good indication of both side-stripes on head - suggestive of gambeli; therefore sclateri falls in with the gambeli rosenkreis! But bill is more of carolinensis type. Look up!

Send Brooks atratus.

Oct. 12

Have just been looking at Simnoderma. Brooks' material makes a good case for bendermani, is different from gracilis - in lesser wing length by $\frac{1}{2}$ -inch, paler dorsal aspect, with a longitudinal pattern reminiscent

Okanagan Landing, Oct. 12

of a Wilson Snipe. Brooks say Nelson's St. Michael breeding birds are hendersoni breeding ground of scelopaceus (Brooks think full species) and of griseus, unknown!

Have just looked at Sooty Grouse. Brooks points out, and his material shows that the terminal light (gray) tail band is white constant and pale in Colorado birds, toward the north become variable - Tending to blacken out in richardsonii. Flemingi he considers as extremely dubious of recognition. Series from around Okanagan includes black-rumped and black-backed as well as pale birds, the latter like Wyoming ones. "Swarth and Taverner have muddled things up terribly."

Get "rubber mouse" (made in Japan for squeaking up birds. A larger kind, squeals like a rabbit - calls up owls for class use - pick in a 5-cent store

Brooks says the call of a small brings up any larger owl. These peeping owl "tooting" brings up screech owl; latter brings up spotted owl or horned owl. The bigger owls prey upon the smaller ones - owls "control" owls of smaller caliber. In Brooks' view an abundance of horned owls spells scarcity of smaller owl and hawks too, especially when small mammals happen to be at low ebb.

Okanagan Landing, Oct. 12

2:30 p.m. — Brooks says Pigmy Owls show erectile "horns", on provocation; he has a skin so adjusted. Look for this in live birds!

In New Mexico all Swainson Hawks are light, white-bellied; the melanic birds from the north come south in Sept., to be called, locally, "eagle hawks". Brooks this type is what Lee Chambers called "Harris Hawk", recorded as in flocks, from Imperial Valley. Check him! Harris Hawks don't go in flocks!

In Swainson Hawks, which nest here commonly, always 2 eggs, 2 young; but one young eats the other, so only one grows to maturity, probably the one that hatched first!

Goshawks: Brooks' material shows definitely that "striatulus" characters (broad-barring) are second-year birds; always ^{some} juvenal feathers carry over and can be found. The finely, narrowly, marked adults are atricapillus. Therefore no subspecies.

Brooks and I together looked over Teal, and both decided we could find no good character in ♀♀ or young ♂♂ (until molt begins in the latter), as between Blue-winged and Cinnamon.

Okanagan Landing, Oct. 12

6:00 p.m. - Leaving Vernon for Sicamous after visit with Mr. and Mrs. Brooks since arriving yesterday at one o'clock. Very nicely entertained, but Brooks indefatigable in showing me his bird collection - profitable to me without question, and doubtless will be to MIZ, but giving me no chance to see things out-of-door. Brooks' home wonderfully located right at the edge of Okanagan Lake, in riparian belt of cottonwoods and Willows. Living birds I saw at odd moments were: Black-capped Chickadee, 6 come close about at one moment in response to Brooks' "pigeon owl call"; Robin, several about; Black-headed Jay, 2 seen close by; Juncos, flock thru willows; Flicker one; Common Loon, 2 out on lake; Horned Grebe, one, close in.

Brooks is not on good terms with J. A. Munro. Finally, at Mrs. Brooks instance, I talked with Munro briefly over the phone. He is going on to the Toronto meeting late. Munro is said to be "difficult" - is suspicious of his neighbors - as provincial game warden is not a success.

Okanagan Landing, Oct. 12

Brooks' collection is housed safely in a cement museum building quite apart from his living house. The cases are well-made wooden ones. I guess there are about 7000 birds, the great majority of which have been collected by Brooks himself. He does not aim for series, but full plumage and age representation of each species of North American bird. Downy young, and "first plumages," of many rare species have been specially gone after.

Brooks is very cordial toward MVZ; says repeatedly that, if there be anything he can get that we want, to say what it is; if within reach of him he'll get it.

Oct. 13

Got into Sicamous at 8 last evening and spent the day (Sunday) here, stopping at the C.P.R.R. Hotel Sicamous; customs to us quaint! Did writing most of the day; but out for a walk before lunch and again late this afternoon. Took a path up the steep hillside above the station to the "transcontinental highway" - which shows little traffic - line of weeds

Sicamous, Oct. 13

in middle of the one set of wheel track
on that section west of here. The section
from the east turning south up the
Sicamous River is better travelled.
The railroad follows along the shore
within a few feet of lake level. The
woods up the mountain side are thick
but of small stature — no trees
more than 50 feet high, I should say.
They consist of Douglas spruce, red cedar,
birch, alder, cottonwood, with an under
growth of huckleberry, snowberry and
other shrubs that I do not know.
With Mrs. G. kept pencil census from 11:00
to 1:05 along the "highway". Checked
Herring Gull (7 on sand bar at mouth
of Sicamous River, and 2 were in flight
out over water); Crow (6, along shore);
Canada Nuthatch (3, in spruces); Junco
(17, in 3 groups — black heads, sepia backs
and brown sides — shufeldti?);
Winter Wren (3, in root tangles along
uphill side of road cut); Flicker
(2, red-shafted); Loon (1, out on
lake); Black-capped Chickadee
(11 counted out of one company scattered
thru cottonwoods and spruces);
Bufo boreas (one huge ♀. washed on
roadway); Hyla regilla (a pale

green, large one, freshly washed on road, and also heard); Chickaree (2 heard and seen, up spruce and crossing road - sound not at all like our Sierra race).

This evening in a walk east across the Sycamons River railway bridge, heard at least 3 Hyles. Rained last night, and coming on to rain now (5:30 p.m.); not cold, though snowing on upper mountain slopes, perhaps 2500 ft. higher up. Saw a flock of 12+ small birds in flight overhead - might have been Siskins; also one Black-headed Jay in cottonwoods of river bottom. Heard another Chickaree.

Oct. 14

Off east at 7:20 for Banff. An "open" observation car - scenery grand; woods mixed yellow and red deciduous trees and dark green conifers. 9:00 a.m. - at Revestoke: first bird seen, one lone Robin, flying over meadow bordering woods.

Cloudy, raining gently. Peaks not to be seen. Red cedars disappeared over the Selkirk divide. Lodgepoles come in. Much evidence of snow-slides last winter; brakeman says more slides

To Banff, Oct. 14

last January than since 1910.

At Ottentail (below) many moose tracks in scabbars of river, and then we saw one moose. Broad bottomlands grown to thick continuous woods of spruce and birch and aspen.

2:50 p.m. - Out of Field - climbing Stream milky-blue, distributed over a broad glacial wash-plain.

7:00 p.m. - Got into Banff at 6, and registered to the King Edward Hotel, in which we are installed. Saw nothing of the higher Rockies; it was snowing as we came over the Great Divide (5332 ft. alt.); but better snow was yet lying at so low level. But the clouds hung low. On a lake at the top of the Kicking Horse Grade, we saw 12 ducks (looked like scoters); there were the only birds seen since Revelstoke. As we approached Banff we saw a good many elk, some close by the tracks showing little or no interest in the train. We are astonished at the small stature of the trees on this side of the Divide - very small lodge-poles (apparently) in close stand.

Banff, Oct. 15

The first two birds I saw, from the hotel window at 7:00 a.m., were Clark Nutcrackers! One flew over the business district; the other was foraging in a back alley.

From 10 to 12 we were driven by auto to points of interest close about Banff, and up the road toward Lake Louise, to 11 miles from Banff. We watched especially for animals at large. Of these we saw only: Coyote (one fluffy light gray fellow off in the aspens, continually watching us shyly); Elk (2, grazing on ^{lower} slope of mountain 200 yards above us); Chickaree (2 in spruces, barking loudly); Chipmunk (2 in roadside trees, on ground in thickly undergrowth); Maggie (8+); Chickadee (8+); English Sparrow (20+, only in town); Mallard, Green-winged Teal, Pintail, and doubtless several other kinds of ducks (fully 75, scattered over grassy parts of two lakes up the valley). We saw much beaver sign close to the highway: very large mud-plastered houses (up to 8 feet high above water level); dams, not more than 2 feet high.

Barff, Oct. 15

but long and winding in a willow
grown swale; lots of cut aspen
stumps, and some trees up to 8 inches
diameter, partly cut; a drag-way on
upper side of road to aspen
tracts 100 to 200 yards up the
lower mountain slope, where there
were freshly cut stumps. Thus the
beaver regularly at night cross
the highway back and forth. The driver
said there is little fast driving, and
he knew of no beaver being hit by
an auto, tho elk are killed
on the railroad sometimes.

At the enclosed "buffalo park" we
saw some 28 head of allegedly
pure bred buffalo (a very small calf
as well as third-grown ones); 33 elk;
4 mountain goats, and 4 Rocky
Mountain Sheep — all these allegedly
trapped (except buffalo) in the
near vicinity. We saw a pole-
work trap for sheep, 6 or 8 miles
up the road at the base of
a precipitous mountain, mostly of
rock surface. There is
evidence of excessive browsing
within fences, but not outside.

Banff, Oct. 15

This afternoon, visited the Zoo and the Museum of the Banff National Park. The latter was nothing much—only the usual stuffed animals in glass cases. One thing commendable: only the kinds of birds and mammals in this park are shown, so far as I could see. In the Zoo, some of these were shown, but also Polar Bear! There four wolves, two of them huge fellows, pacing rapidly back and forth with distant-seeing eyes. They reminded me accurately of Eskimo "huskies". Only one, almost jet black, had a malign look! A badger was trotting with astonishing speed around and around the inside of his enclosure; a deep-worn path registered the hundreds of miles he must have travelled—going nowhere. But in the wild, such ability to cover ground plus the urge to wander (possible lack of any territoriality instinct) may account for failure to accord in distribution with life-zones, and may account for notably little, or no, subspeciation in this species. Every now and then the badger raised his nose (to smell?) but mostly he moved with head to ground, trotting very fast; shape of body flattened—as if greatly speeded up tortoise! There were two grizzly bears, not large—I guess 350 lbs. They showed

Banff, Oct. 15

all the conventional grizzly features I was especially struck with height of configuration at shoulders - a veritable mane there, lacking in the adjacent black and cinnamon bears. The grizzly's long front claws were very light colored - yellowish white.

The Martens were out, active. Two of them, in adjacent pens, were trying to get at each other, screeching and biting at each other thru the wires. They are exceedingly quick in their movements.

Two Magpies were in a cage; two foraging around outside!

Later, we saw two more Nutcracker about town - still "camp"-robbers!

Oct. 16

In Saskatchewan: Out of Moosejaw, about 8 a.m. In station, a dozen or so English Sparrows; on a corner a bit east, some ducks including Mallards, and some Coots. Then almost continuous wheat fields until well east of Regina. 10:40 a.m. At Indian Head: a rolling glaciated country; lots of waterworn boulders; no drainage; waterless; swales grown in jungles of small birch, willow, and margining cherry(?). Irregular-shaped

Oct. 16: toward Winnipeg

strips of higher ground ploughed for wheat - fall plant now sprouted; has recently rained; now cloudy, with cold northwest wind, but not freezing, and no snow in sight. Condition of farm houses to here, miserable; many deserted. Four Meadowlarks here; back a ways, a Maggie, and many magpie nests, in little birch or cottonwood trees.

11 a.m. - Along by Wobesley. Back a ways was first prairie pond - about 12 Mallards on it. Saw 3 other ducks and 2 Buteos in flight toward south. This is north of North Dakota - same type of landscape. Crossed just one definite watercourse, at this time; a little, almost still, water in it. Extensive wheat here; straw stacks with little, steep-roofed grain sheds by each of them; 2 or 3 straw stacks burning; but no general burning yet. Ranch houses look in better repair here, and there are now cattle in sight; 12 crows.

1 p.m. (Central Time); Broadview: the prairie relieved by plantings of trees (cottonwood chiefly) around farms and towns. Now and then a ^{shallow} watercourse, dry; 2 or 3 prairie ponds, seen; 2 ducks on one of them. A Marsh Hawk drifted over a swale; a cloud of (Brewer?) Blackbirds in a farmyard, and 3 individuals at a swale; 5 Black-capped Chickadee in leafless cottonwoods at station grounds.

Oct. 16, toward Winnipeg

In Manitoba: Brandon, at 4 p.m.

I guess we've crossed the 100th Meridian; there is more evidence of moisture. Here is quite a river valley, tho as yet I've seen no flowing stream. There are prairie ponds, and the "prairie" is more cut up by tracts of stunted trees and brush - "muskegs" maybe they are. The station grounds here have chortling throngs of English Sparrows. Back a ways, on ploughed ground or stubble, I saw at least 3 throngs of what looked like Horned Larks. Gopher(?) workings seen.

Out of Brandon a few minutes, saw in flight, a Marsh Hawk and a Bittern; the latter flushed from a trackside pond where there were dead rushes. All vegetation is brown and dead-looking; the trees all leafless. Prairie grass on uncultivated ground, strikingly tall and thick.

At 4:50, all of a sudden, there came in some kind of spruce in scattering formation with scrubby oak-like trees on the little ridges, and "muskegs" in the low places. The topography is uneven - drainage and kettle-holes - very little of it cultivated.

Oct. 17

10 a.m. - Into Ontario in the night; now at Nipigon, at head of a northern arm

Oct. 17, in Ontario

of Lake Superior. An immature (Herring?) Gull in a paper-log raft out in the water. Woods are chiefly spruce and birch, a kind of short leaved pine(?) I don't know and larch (in swampy places, deciduous, now yellow and losing needles). Undergrowth abundant; and prostrate plants covering otherwise bare ground, conspicuous. Low places with standing water and mossy. Ground rolling, glaciated; of sand, water worn pebbles, or else smoothed rock surfaces.

1:50 p.m. - Somewhere near Heron Bay (looking north over Lake Superior): Rock surfaces, glacier grooved, predominate; trees scattering and of small stature, larger in bottoms of depressions; many inland lakes and ponds; thin but continuous vegetation everywhere not rocky, and even on rocks, lichens; streams run brown spunk-water. Ten + Buteos (possibly Rough-legs) in flight, circling over last headlands - perhaps preparatory to striking south over the Lake. One seen just this minute, broad wings, white base of tail, short tail - is undoubtedly an American Roughly in light phase.

In a shallow grassy-margined lake saw several Muskrat houses. But have seen no sign of beaver - all trapped out? This

Oct. 17, in Ontario

country, as I remember history, was originally entered by the French after beaver pelts. A great amount of aspen and cottonwood is available along many streams. Why not re-plant them? Along here is being constructed a highway; on low ground this is being bedded with "corduroy", tree trunks up to 10 inches diameter, laid crosswise close together. I suppose this is govt relief work. Many winter camps, with substantial buildings are being built, to be lived in by construction crews now living in tents. The highway parallels the railroad pretty much, but must be shorter, since it goes up over the succession of north-south ridges instead of south around this lake-ward ends as has the railroad for the most part.

With all the lakes and streams in this country, I saw just 6 waterfowl all day: one Black Duck (tipping up in shallow grassy border of pond); one small duck like a Rufflehead; two small grebes (Horned?), and an unknown.

Oct. 18

Arrived in Toronto at 7 a.m.

Toronto, Oct. 18

2:10. - In Queens Park, sitting on settee; warm! Have walked north along University Avenue from our Hotel York Royal. West wind, dry: Autumn leaves (maple, oak, etc.), big ones, herded along in droves, sometimes swirls - mob-psychology, many individuals in one direction; but different "mobs" along different courses - sometimes converse, sometimes apart. Never saw such swarming of autumn leaves before!

Mrs. G. spots 4 Golden-crowned Kinglets in our shrubbery, leafless, under large trees between much-travelled paths. Otherwise only English Sparrows - many! [This morning from the train as it entered the city, we saw a European Starling in flight over the buildings.]

3:30. - On the Zoology floor of the Royal Ontario Museum, in ~~Queens~~ Park. Viewing the special A.O.U. exhibit: of Brooks drawings, and of books of Gilbert White - many editions, ^{but not} including the first. Also, a selection of late N. Am. bird literature; and a collection of bird and mammal specimens appropriately labeled (with quotations from White's "Natural History of Selborne"), from vicinity of Selborne, England. These were collected chiefly by Richard Bowdler Sharpe, and are from the J.H. Fleming collection.

Toronto, Oct. 19

In J.A. Fleming's museum. Send him list of all the Havarian birds in MVZ, for his comments. Possibility of exchange for some we haven't!

Write Towner, to purchase some of his stuff from Hudson Bay. Fleming bot some, and the skins are very good.

Fleming's collection is remarkably extensive for birds of the world. He has aimed to represent genera and to get examples of insular and extinct species — with a large measure of success. He has bought extensively — from not only collectors but from dealers such as Rosenberg of London. Skins thus obtained are often poor data defective, but are so rare and many of them, to be irreplaceable with any sort of "make" of skin.

Fleming showed me the Family Ploceidae, mostly of Africa — an amazing array of species highly colored and with some with huge tails or other feather developments; then the Tanageridae, of South America; and the Coccothraupidae; and the Drepnidae.

Toronto, Oct. 20

T.S. Palmer says to look up for Calif. Bibliography: Alton H. Hyde

Toronto, Oct. 20

who wrote for the Oologist (reader initials only), still alive, in Pajaro Valley; also Tod Silencrantz, another egg collector.

Friedmann suggests Brewster Fund of Boston Soc. Nat. Hist. as possible publisher of Sinsdale's Meggie paper.

Toronto, Oct. 21 to 25, inclusive:

Time jammed with A.O.U. activities, all day and evenings - business meetings, regular programs, conversations with people. The latter almost the greatest benefit of the whole series of meetings. Program and minutes of meetings, by T.S.P., will of course appear in January Auk.

Oct. 26: Left Toronto at 8:10 a.m. for New York. Out of Toronto toward Buffalo, terrain pretty level, a few glacial ridges, NE to SW; closely cultivated. Wild woods, of now leafless deciduous trees and "jack" pines - whatever they are! Country looks dry - water - course almost waterless. Crowds of Starlings seen about a garbage dump near Hamilton.

15 15. - Along by Welland, Ont.: flat terrain - glacial lake bed. Wood - lots chiefly deciduous - a little jack-pine. Up to 18 crows counted at once; occasional "loud" of Starlings.

Oct. 26, Buffalo to New York

11:15 a.m. - at Buffalo. Clear day; can
far west out on Lake Erie. Niagara
River at RR crossing from Ontario, very
unexciting! Current slow.

Later: On New York Central RR;
along toward Rochester, country looks
pretty poor - agriculturally exhausted
farms run down; sheep often seen.
Then toward Syracuse, looks better;
but hills come in, with a bigger
proportion of uncultivated area -
marshes, wooded hills. Utica: Along
Erie canal, which is in full
commission - 4 barges towed by tug;
very modern looking power (diesel?)
freighters. A picturesque gorge
along the east-flowing river Area
Amsterdam.

5 p.m. - Out of Schenectady; route
leaves river, and goes over wooded
terrain - much pine and birch -
extension of Catskill region which
lies to southwestward.

6 p.m. - Dark, but reflections in
Hudson River toward sunset sky;
RR on east side following close
along river; outline of Catskill
Mountains on western horizon.
Great Blue Heron and Gulls seen
against ~~dusky~~ sky above dusky horizon.

Oct. 26. — Reached New York City
at 7:50 p.m., and put up at Hotel "New Yorker".

Oct. 27.

At Zoological Park, in the Bronx. We
see: ~~Stork~~ ^{Stork} Heron.
Shoebill (Balaeniceps rex), "first
living specimen ever to reach America."
Tabiru (Tabiru mycteria), "largest
wading bird found in America."
Magnani Stork (Eureumna galeata).
Rosate Spoonbill (Ajaia ajaja), several.
Great Crowned Pigeon (Eura cristata), pair.
Concave-billed Hornbill (Dichoceros bicornis), one.
Birds of Paradise (many species, but ^{mostly} not in full ^{plumage}).
Cock of the Rock (Rupicola rupicola).
Greater Bird of Paradise (Paradisaea apoda Line.).
Emperor of Germany's Bird of Paradise (Paradisaea
julielmi Cabanis), one, full-plumaged.
Wallace's Standard-winged Bird of Paradise
(Semioptera wallacei [Gray]), one.
Turaco (Turacus leucotis), one, Abyssinia.
Toco Toucan (Rhamphastos toco).
Green-throated Mango Hummingbird (Sampornis
gracineus), one.
Sapphire Hummingbird (Dryloderis), ^{one each.} 2 species.
South American Condor (Vultur gryphus).
African Lammergeyer (Gypaetis barbatus)

Oct. 27, N.Y.

The day in Bronx Park balmy, sunny (too never really clear in the western manner!). My impression of the zoo favorable; mammals and birds housed as well as may be; today everything except the most tropical kinds, out-of-doors; thousands of people walking, or lounging, or seeing the animals; in latter case little real intelligence shown - as judged from very many comments overheard. Such might be cataloged by an observer, and evaluated! Visited Aquarium in p.m.

Oct. 28

Spent the day in Am. Mus. Nat. Hist. Examined flickers, horned larks, in bird collection now housed in new quarters - in the Whitney wing. Talked with various people - Chapman (seemingly in excellent health), Murphy, Zimmer (who mostly took us about), Chapin, Nichols, Anthony. The latter talked about Eric Hill, due to join his staff Nov. 1; said he wanted another mammalogist of same training.

Chapman was very gracious; showed us the special exhibit of Auduboniana among which he pointed out items owned by himself, each with some

Oct. 28, N.Y.

special bit of history concerning it. Zimmer kept bewailing the enormous cost of the Roosevelt Memorial—a huge rotunda built into the Ave-Mus. group of "wings"—chiefly of architectural quality; "if only" the money could have been put into science!

Murphy is reading proof on a big work on the waterbirds of the seas around South America.

Oct. 29 - N.Y.

Attending the sessions of the Audubon Association most of the day. I am impressed with the new N.A.A.S. personnel, under the leadership of John H. Baker, new Executive Secretary. He is a good president, vigorous, shows his sincerity. His associates, Eaton, Walsh, Petersen, Vogt, and others [as per "graph"] are all young, alert, personable, fearless. The president of the Association, Kermit Roosevelt, is less personable—dignified but not stimulating. The whole group show a fresh point of view, useful in a changing world in order to meet the situations newly arising.

In the evening heard a symposium of Washington bureau-heads speaking before the N.A.A.S. on "conservation—Silcox of forestry, Bennett of soil erosion.

Oct. 29 - N.Y.

Rohrer of entomology, a Major Ransopher of CCC, Geo. Wright of N.P.S., and Darling of B.S. Most of these talks were obviously for the purpose of convincing Audubonites that the respective govt divisions stand strongly for "wild-life conservation". Geo. Wright's statements were the only "100% pure" conservationism. Most "wild-life" = game! [to be shot]. However, for a non-biologist, Darling seemed to be trying to take in other values than that to the sportsman.

Oct. 30

Breakfasted with T.S.P. Then on to Washington.

Oct. 31

In Washington. Visited Mr. + Mrs. Vernon Bailey, who are living in their old home at 1834 Kalorama Road. Since his retirement, Bailey has been devoting his time to devising various kinds of traps that are "humane" - that will catch fur animals without breaking their legs, hawks and owls otherwise these by steel traps on poles. His basement is a workshop for experiments along these lines. But he finds trappers' "tradition" in favor of the standard "newhouse" trap to be

Oct. 31 - Washington

exceedingly difficult to overcome. The Baileys are elderly - more frail than I've seen them even before - the inevitable works of time. Bailey told me his mammals of Oregon is due to appear "the first of the year" - is now in galley proof; says Chief Darling is actively favorable to publishing, but wants such reports more generally interesting, in style of compilations, to the public.

Then went to Nat'l Museum, where most interesting conversations were held with the various people encountered. In mammal Dept. saw Shamel (ass't) and Gerrit Miller; latter looking fine, after last year's serious illness. He talked about tendencies toward increase in size in mammals leading "inevitably" to extinction. I raised the question as to tendency toward dwarfing leading in the same direction. He thought so, too; but "gigantism" most fatal. He could not cite any case of reduction in size being shown

Oct. 31: Washington

in any fossil record. I should ask the paleo. people at U.C. While I was in Miller's office, A.H. Howell came in with a batch of Journ. Mammalogy proof — this being the last issue under the old "editorial committee" auspices; thenceforth, A. Brozier Howell, up at Baltimore, will be Editor.

Saw J. H. Riley (of Bird Div.) — looking poorly — has had serious sinus trouble. He is working up old Siamese collections. Went out to lunch in the Nat. Zool. Park with Wetmore and Friedmann — very pleasant. Went thru new reptile house — saw two sea-snakes and saw eel one of them had just paralyzed — all under water in a tank. Etc.

In late afternoon, visited E. A. Preble in his office in Nature Magazine bldg. on 16th St. He told me interestingly of his interests and problems — altogether now, since his recent retirement from B.S., in Nature Magazine (of which he is an associate editor) and in 100% conservation. In latter connection he is not in sympathy

Oct. 31: Washington

with many B.S. policies — hence is happy now to be a free-lance. For one thing, he is very dubious about the new "wild-life institute" which Darling has promoted (including ammunition-makers, auto mfgs, Kodak people, "Conservationists" — all to "restore" most especially game!).

Nov. 1

Visited Waldo L. Schmidt, in invertebrate dept. of Nat'l Museum; talked about Galapagos Islands — he plans to visit that region again if possible. Referred to Swarth's work on birds there, and need of study of skeletons of Geospiza. Met Mary T. Rathbun, a very little elderly lady with a big head; she reminisced about a trip she made into Yosemite long ago with a party headed by C. Hart Merriam.

Then visited with Geo. S. Myers, curator of fishes — a Stanford graduate. We both deplored the forsaking there, of support of ichthyology as based on the great Jordan-gathered collections. Myers told me that Wilbur had verbally declared that this field of biology would not be allowed to lapse; but nothing has been done about it. Incidentally, Myers told me he was present at

Nov. 1 - Washington

a meeting of the Stanford faculty in biology when it was voted that vert. materials of special value (types, Laysan colls.), ~~not~~ fishes, should be given to MVZ. Wilbur was away at the time; it is suspected that upon his return, he disapproved this departmental action. I should follow up this lead, tactfully, with Wilbur (on basis of added MVZ endowment) - submitting draft of my letter to Sproul, however.

Visited Wetmore, who showed me a lot of birds recently collected by himself in the states nearby to Washington. Included ~~for~~ were specimens of atlantica Song Sparrows and carolinensis juncos, some of each of which Wetmore promised to send to MVZ - which would be new to us. Wetmore also showed me his system of maintaining his records for fossil birds of North America - reprints (where available), measurements, casual notes, citations - all together in one folder for each species. Also he showed me a cut set of entries for the list of North American birds (existing) to be kept down to date for the next A.O.U. Check-list.

Nov. 1 - Washington

This afternoon I went down on to the BS mammal range; talked with H.H.T. Jackson, E. A. Goldman, A.H. Howell - all that are left of the BS mammal men, now active. Saw a chronological graph on the wall showing history of mammal collecting under BS - ~~now~~ zero (1934, '35). Goldman is about to be sent off on another duck-counting expedition to Mexico. He lamented having to set aside his mammal work for "game" work. I suspect he is somewhat adrift in his own interest since Nelson's death; the latter was Goldman's guide and, indeed, director.

Rem. Kellogg and Miller advise binding each Curator's complete set of his own writings - the Museum pays for the binding. Kellogg is finishing up his biggest paper yet, on the zingodonts, to appear in the Carnegie publs. - Says he hasn't seen J.C. Merriam lately; it is budget time at the Carnegie Inst., and none ventures to bother the administrators there at this season! Kellogg says Goldman is the only really hard worker on mammals on the B.S. staff now; Jackson "does nothing", merely complains!

Nov. 2 : to Chicago

Left Wash. at 6:45 last evening. Went up somewhere in Ohio; then thru Indiana, and into Illinois to Chicago at 12:30. I was impressed with corn-and-hogs as the chief crop all along. But lots of ground appeared not to be utilized; there was much waste pasture, brush land, and tracts of deciduous growths — now in winter condition. Save ~~for~~ the coal or manufacturing towns, human dwellings seemed mostly run down; even several of the towns looked pretty shabby. The chief birds seen were Crows — up to 8 or 10 in a group, sometimes in corn-fields but usually on or over pasture or waste land. Saw one Sparrow Hawk chasing a Crow; a Flicker, a Meadowlark, and many English Sparrows in each town — still common enough, be it noted!

This afternoon, I visited The Field Museum. It being Saturday, I was unable to connect with any of the curators. The "guards" said none here on Sat. afternoons; and no guard or other official I could find

Nov. 2: Chicago.

would let me go up to the scientific collections. However, I put in full time till the closing hour (4:30) looking at the mounted stuff in the public exhibition halls. And there is an amazing amount of it - I got over only part of the birds and mammals. The museum was thronged with people, and a public lecture (on the Bird Antarctic Exp.) was jammed, so that I was able to get only a glimpse of the screen. A mounted adult California Condor (in a group) with wings spread showed the white under the wings to be much narrower than in a Brooks drawing I recall.

As I walked across from the Stevens Hotel to the Field Museum, I skirted a tract of shrubbery, in which I got very close view of 2 Tree Sparrows and a Slate-colored Junco. Large numbers of Herring Gulls were flying high overhead into, or quartering, the strong, cold north wind, against a leaden sky. No snow or frost, tho.

Nov. 3: Chicago

Spent the day writing letters;
raining, gloomy, outside.

Nov. 4

Out of Chicago for Denver at 10:30 a.m.
Chicago "suburbs", dismal "subdivisions", a long
way west of the city proper. Then
corn-fields, stalks partly standing, partly
down, partly in shocks; pigs; chickens;
cattle; some pastures, tracts of
deciduous woods; many trees with
full dead leafage still holding on;
but colorless, brown. Took pencil
census of birds seen from 12:15 to 1:46,
Sterling, Illinois, to the crossing of the
Mississippi River just short of Clinton
Iowa. Results (visibility poor): Red-tailed
Hawk (1, soaring); Starlings (flocks, in
flight, 15, 80±, 150±); English Sparrow
(25+, only around stations in towns);
Killdeer (4, on muddy plowed field);
Red-winged Blackbird (straggling throng
of 200± flying from pasture adjacent
to cattle yard); Crow (flocks of 145±,
75±, 60±, only as we approached
the Mississippi bottoms - all
in flight).

Thru Iowa, had been raining
heavily; stream courses bank-full;
much water standing in fields
and pastures; country rolling;
corn-and-hogs, chickens, cows.

Nov. 5: To Denver

In morning along Platte River bottom toward Julesburg, Nebraska; very little snow, in scattered, sheltered places. Prairie, rolling, save for bottom-landings of willows and cottonwoods. Saw 5 Maggies; 18 geese; and two Ducks, the latter on running shallow stream.

Down into Colorado; more snow, some continuous, the only 2 or 3 inches deep. Saw many Horned Larks, at least 4 Meadowlarks, 12+ Maggies, 1 Pheasant, and numerous English Sparrows in towns. Beets appear to be the main crop, raised on bottomlands; open rolling prairie, uncultivated; vast stretches seem uninhabited. The day nearly clear, I judge by the thick ice on standing water, plenty cold.

Pencil census from Sterling, Colo., to Fort Morgan (4276 ft. alt.), 9:35 to 10:35. — English Sparrow (7, in a town); Ring-necked Pheasant (1, at edge of corn-field); Maggie 13, flying, singles mostly); Meadowlark 41, in 5 groups flushed from weedy fields); unknown small birds, 51+; Prairie Falcon (1 ♀ in flight close to train, evidently just left telegraph pole); Ferruginous Rough-leg (3 separate ones, one flying, one perched on fence-post, one perched on dilapidated windmill); Mourning Dove (8+, flushed by train from weedy fields, singly and in pairs).

Nov. 5: Denver

Frederic W. Miller, has gone to Dallas, Texas, as Director of the Museum of Natural History [C/o R.T. Shields, Park Board, City of Dallas]. Figgins says his salary here was doubled, and he has fine opportunity to develop a museum of his own; says Miller has had training here from bottom to top, in the exhibition function, and that his interest in mammals and birds, will lead him to develop the scientific side too — more than to place MVZ-trained "vertebrates."

Got in to Denver at 1:15, and as soon as we got settled at Iler O. Watson's (Mrs. G's brother-in-law), I went out to Colorado Museum of Natural History. Found the Director, Jesse Dac Figgins, in excellent trim as to health and spirits. We reminisced at length — re. Coates, Wm. Palmer, Richmond, W.E.C. Todd, Preble, et al. He told of his quarrel with T. Gilbert Pearson — gave his opinion of the latter in no uncertain terms! Also of the B.S. (that is, of the present, "glorified clerk" administration).

Nov. 5 - Denver

Later: Thinking back, of birds seen this morning after 10:35: The route continued along one side and then the other, of the Platte River, from Sterling to La Salle. The river itself is very low - where running, of water say 6 inches deep and 20 feet wide, zigzagging over a very broad sandy bottom. This "first-bottom" is grown to cottonwoods and willows, chiefly; tracts of great extent, which must support a huge bird population in summer. Even now, in winter condition, very many birds, small ones, not identifiable, were seen from the train - besides the conspicuous kinds. I was, of course, thrilled by the great numbers of Maggie nests all along, as well as of the birds themselves. While the river itself now contains little ^{water} "itself", I saw evidence that irrigation canals and ditches divert the water from up-stream somewhere to the farming lands on the second bottom. Here were great patches of tall "weeds" - seed-bearing, and from such flushed many Meadowlarks, Horned Larks, Mourning Doves, and small birds of sparrow kinds. Two Wilson vireos flushed separately from

Nov. 5 - Denver

a ditch and from a moist "borrow-pit".
Along the river, were ducks,
flushed in pairs and groups; 2 or
3 large flocks seen in flight. One
flock of 75 or so geese. One adult
Red-tailed Hawk in flight closely, and
a buteo perched that looked like
an American Rough-leg. Gulls were
seen along the river - scattering large
ones that I took to be Herring Gulls
and a massed flock of fully 75 that
I thought were Ring-billed Gulls.

Denver: Nov. 6

Last night Robt J. Niedrach, of the
Colo. Mus. Nat. Hist. called on me. He,
with Rogers of that staff, are about to
leave for Guatemala to collect material
primarily for ^{new} groups for the Museum.
This work is under the direction
of Figgins, though the latter will not go
himself. The party plans to be gone
7 to 10 months, and will be
joined there by the experienced
collectors, C. F. Underwood and Austin
Paul Smith.

Niedrach had a lot to say about
conditions here - Figgins' lack of
sympathy with any sort of scientific work.

Denver: Nov. 6

save as he himself is concerned with it; his discouragement of collecting of anything but exhibition materials. At the same time, I should say, that he assured me yesterday that we at MVZ could freely borrow any birds and mammals here for our studies there - just to "say the word." Niedrach tells me he has just been made a full "Curator" here, after 20 years work for this museum - this recognition from the Trustees, apparently not urged by Figgins! The latter is 67 years old, but shows no inclination toward retiring! I will say, for Figgins, that his museum under his artistic and tireless direction, is just about the best in the country, group for group.

Niedrach told me some things about Colorado birds of special interest: Once he found in winter 14 White-throated Swifts in a rocky niche. He thought them "dead of cold", and he made them all into skins. He was surprised to find them fat, tho "stomachs empty." Could they have been merely dormant?! He has also found a regular winter roosting resort of Leucostictes, of four species or subspecies in one place - in nests of Cliff Swallows

Denver - Nov. 6

on a "clay bank" only about 15 miles from Denver. He catches the Seiurostictes at night with a net, taking any number, of Black, Brown, Gray-crowned and Hepburn! He kept a mixed assortment of 75 or so in cages one winter turning most of them loose. They were easy to keep - fed on "weed-seed" which he could buy in the market cheaply.

Niedrach says Mourning Doves stay here all winter, even thru the coldest of all that recently he has noted Broad-winged Hawks migrating thru in May, that Red-eyed Vireos have become common nesters here in the City; etc. He knows a great deal and should be urged to write records and "stories" for the Cordor. Also he, or someone else thru him, might be gotten to secure Colo. specimens needed at MVZ; for example, goldfinches (green-backed), linnet, bay phoebe, leucostictes, snowbirds etc.

Took Union Pacific train out of Denver at 5:45 p.m. Snow mostly gone today; partly clear; temp. about 45

Nov. 7, in Utah

At Ogden, Utah, 6 + 9 a.m. Many English Sparrows along the streets we walked. Went out of Ogden, saw very many Maggies and some Blackbirds (brewer?). Mrs. G. + I took pencil census from both sides of train across Great Salt Lake - or rather, we were prepared to; at all we got, from Promontory Point clear across to the west end of the trestle, 9:33 to 10:30, was 26 California Gulls near "Mid-lake", mostly sitting on the water where garbage had been thrown overboard, ducks flying, and one Raven, at west end of trestle. Day clear, cool but not freezing; water glassy smooth. Approaching Monticello, saw a Golden Eagle in circling flight; also Ravens scattered along. Over the Valley Pass region, where are tracts of junipers and pinyons, there was thin snow lying in shaded places. A train man said it had been 10° below zero somewhere near Wells earlier in the week.

Along the Humboldt Valley bottomlands west from Wells to Golconda (when it began to get dark) the birds seen most continuously were Maggies - or from exterminated! Next were Ravens, tho not as many as I think I've seen before; one Thicker.

Nov. 8. Arrived Berkeley at 7:30 a.m.

